



Taxpayers Get Utility Profits

	MEAT	BREAD	MILK	EGGS	BUTTER	Canned Tomatoes
1948 Value						
1947 Same Money						
1939 Same Money						

Food symbols on this chart show what your money bought in 1939, in comparison with current purchasing power. In a recent survey of major United States cities, meat prices were 25% higher than last year and 200% over 1939; bread up 17% from 1947, 75% over 1939; milk up 90% over 1939 and canned tomatoes 133% over prewar. Since the removal of controls in the Dominion, prices in Canada have now reached the American all-time high.

Big Benefit From Public Ownership

Edmonton's publicly-owned utilities paid good dividends to the taxpayers in the first seven months of 1948. Taxes and net surpluses paid into the city treasury totalled \$706,586—equal to 10 mills on the tax rate.

This result was obtained after setting aside \$660,988 for depreciation and renewal reserves and the payment of \$404,332 in capital charges. In other words the net gain to the taxpayer was a saving of 10 mills on his tax bill.

Not all of the five utilities made money. But the loss of \$81,077 by the transit system was offset many times by the surpluses piled up by the other departments.

Big Business

Edmonton's utilities are big business. The gross revenue for the seven months was \$5,128,126, an increase of half a million dollars over the same period of 1947.

Rates charged for water, light, telephones and transportation in Edmonton compare favorably with cities of comparable size on the continent. All this and the profits too accrue to Edmontonians through the public ownership of their utilities.

Saskatchewan Appointment



O. W. VALLEEUAU

IS COMPENSATION BOARD CHAIRMAN

REGINA.—Appointment of O. W. Valleeau as chairman of the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Board was announced today by Acting Labor Minister J. T. Douglas.

Mr. Valleeau replaces John Gowter who resigned from the position last February. A. W. Heise, Saskatoon, who represents employers on the board, has been acting chairman since the resignation of Mr. Gowter.

Appointment of Mr. Valleeau as board chairman was effective September 1, Mr. Douglas said.

Born in 1892 in Lennox County, Ontario, Mr. Valleeau, former Saskatchewan minister of social welfare, came west in 1911 on a harvest excursion and homesteaded in the Aylsham district. He was elected to the legislature in 1938 and re-elected in Melfort riding in 1944.

Bank Nationalized

LABOR MAN HEADS HOLLAND'S CABINET

BY REGINALD SPINK

THE HAGUE, Holland, (CPA).—Mr. Willem Drees, Holland's new Labor Prime Minister, heads a cabinet with a slightly broader basis than that of his predecessor, the Roman Catholic leader, Dr. Beel.

The Government's first task will be to introduce a new constitution granting a self-government to the United States of Indonesia as a Dominion linked with Holland under the Crown of Orange.

The proposal has already been adopted by the preceding parliament, but constitutional amendments require a general election, followed by a two-thirds majority in the new Parliament.

With the accession of the centre parties this majority is now assured. The new Government con-

(Continued on Page 8)

Fight Looms in TLC HALL MOVES TO BAR COMMUNISTS

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Frank Hall, international vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Steamship Clerks, launched an anti-Communist drive last week which, riding roughshod over Trades and Labor Congress authority, seems bent on storming the Trades and Labor Congress.

(Continued on Page 8)

Other Alternatives

Church Council Condemns Communism and Capitalism

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Both communism and capitalism were condemned by the World Council of Churches in a report submitted by the section on "The Church and Disorder of Society" to the plenary session of the Council meeting in Amsterdam on September 2.

There were 450 delegates attending the Council gathering representing about 150 churches in more than 40 countries. The Roman Catholic and Russian Orthodox churches were not represented. Dr. Constantijn Leopold Patijn of the Dutch Reformed Church headed the group on "The Church and Disorder of Society."

It is a "false assumption" that that are no alternatives to communism and capitalism, the report said. It castigated communism as a "force the en-

(Continued on Page 7)

Under C.C.F. Gov't

COULD WIPE OUT DEBT IN 2 TERMS

WAWOTA.—If the C.C.F. government should remain in office for another eight to 12 years the people of Saskatchewan may look forward to the prospect of having their provincial debt wiped out entirely, Premier T. C. Douglas told an audience recently.

The Premier explained that the finances of the province have been so organized that sinking funds will liquidate every bond issue that comes due in the next four years.

Wiped Out in 4 Years

The premier pointed out that \$72,000,000 of the provincial debt had been wiped out in the past four years. When the C.C.F. resumed office the debt stood at about \$220,000,000 and it was now about \$148,000,000.

Provincial bonds to the amount of \$26,000,000 had been liquidated in the past four years, he stated. He reminded the audience that it had been the policy of

(Continued on page 8)

SHARE INFORMATION ON ATOMIC ENERGY

The United States, Britain and Canada are sharing information on atomic energy—but not on atom weapons — David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the American Atomic Energy Commission, said last week.

British Election in 1950

Press Harps On Hardships, Plays Down Achievements

BY Kenneth C. Rathbone,

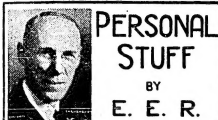
MANCHESTER, England.—Election prophets are beginning to forecast the prospects of the Labor and Conservative parties at the next general election, which is expected about May, 1950.

Those prophesying Labor losses point to the heavy Labor losses in the 1947 municipal elections and the decline in the Labor percentage in the Gallup Polls. But conflicting with this are the Labor victories in by-elections since the 1945 general election.

There are undoubtedly many people expressing dissatisfaction with the Labor Government for thousands of different reasons, some real but perhaps unavoidable, and others trivial or imaginary.

But many of the dissatisfied do not expect anything from the Conservatives either. Several times I have said to irate grumblers, "Well, I suppose you will vote Conservative next time," and received the reply, "No, they would be a bloody sight worse than the Labor crowd!"

(Continued on page 2)



PERSONAL STUFF

BY E. E. R.

An ecologist is a man whose business it is to study the relations between organisms and their environment. If that sounds a bit dull, don't let it stop you. An ecologist named William Vogt, who is chief of the Conservation Section of the Pan-American Union, has written a book called, "Road to Survival." In it he applies the principles of ecological study to the human race and its environment, the globe on which we live. The conclusion is not a cheering one. Two things have been going on too fast—the increase in the world's population and the depletion of the world's resources. The destruction of soil and forests has been accompanied by the rapid increase in the number of the world's people. War has caused a lot of suffering. But the fact that there are more hungry people in the world today than ever before has little to do with war between peoples. It has more to do with man's war on his own means of life, on the soil and the water that is needed to make things grow. The two curves, of population curving upwards and the means of survival curving downwards, have long since crossed, Mr. Vogt shows, and they are drawing rapidly apart. The result is increasing misery on most of the earth.

* * *

The book is a cry to intelligent people to start doing something about it, and quick. Conservation is still regarded by most people as something of a fad. Parliaments and legislatures vote money for soil conservation and reforestation grudgingly and in small amounts. If a government tries to set out rules by which timber may be conserved and watersheds protected, there is a howl of protest from the exploiters and their editorial lackeys. It is interference with free enterprise. The author has something to say about that: "The freebooting, rugged individualist, whose vigor, imagination and courage contributed so much of good to the building of our

(Continued on Page 8)

Nationalization Has "Stopped The Rot" In British Mines

By K. V. Jones

THE RELEASE of the first annual report of the Coal Board in Britain on July 13th has given the newspaper barons an opportunity to air their views on the nationalization of the coal industry.

The 1947 deficit of just over twenty-three and a quarter million pounds is described by the "Conservative" "Daily Mail" as indicative of a "crisis" in the industry and as a "deplorable achievement." The "Daily Mirror," more objective in its views on the Labor Government's record, voices the opinion that the report shows that nationalization has stopped the rot in the mines and commenced the task of building up the finest mining industry in the world. Unlike the "Daily Mail" it emphasizes that the deficit includes fifteen million pounds paid out to former owners as an instalment on their compensation payments. Also that the balance of the loss of just over £9,200,000 is spread over the operation of a thousand collieries.

Interviewed by this correspondent, a spokesman for the miners of South Wales, D. D. Evans, Chief Administrative Officer of the Southwest area of the National Union of Mineworkers, said: "The Miners Union is satisfied with the progress made in the first year of nationalization, though understandably the Coal Board has not as yet got the best administrative set-up in operation."

He also added that the Union was confident that in time the cause of the deficits would be removed, emphasizing that the Board faced the colossal task of tackling problems in the industry which private enterprise had neglected for decades. Illustrating this, he pointed out that in the haulage section alone, Brit-

ish miners averaged five tons of coal per man shift against some fifty in most modern American pits. And although there were some modern collieries in



RT. HON. HUGH GAITSKELL.

Britain's Minister of Fuel and Power, is the Labor member of parliament for South Leeds. He was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, where he gained first class honors in Philosophy, Politics and Economics. He has published two books: one on "Chartism" and the other on "Money and Everyday Life."

Britain, even the best of them were far behind United States standards.

Different Feeling Now

Now for the view of the miners themselves, the men who know only their own pits and who lack the opportunity of surveying the industry as a whole. On the day the report was published I talked

with five miners from the Rhondda valley in South Wales. "There's an altogether different feeling in the mines, now," they said. "And for the first time since we went into the pits as boys we feel confident that miners are going to get a square deal."

They explained that production figures couldn't go up until the mines were improved, but they were sure improvements were at last on the way. "In the days of private ownership it was all mining for quick profits," they added, "now the mines can be properly developed and the miners given proper working conditions."

As a legacy of "quick profits" all five of these men are suffering to some extent from "dusted lungs." They're still without pit-head baths and must wash each night in a tub before the kitchen fire in dingy terraced houses, but they know that in time nationalization will mean both improved working and living conditions.

70% Pits No Good

Commenting on the problems facing the Coal Board, Mr. Evans estimated that 70% of Britain's collieries will have to be abandoned over the next twenty years, and new pits opened to take their place. The cost of opening a big colliery is about five million pounds, involving three years work by about four thousand highly skilled men.

Manpower Difficulty

Manpower is another big difficulty for at the moment young men are refusing to enter the mines. In districts where there is no alternative employment, the youth of the mining towns are enlisting for permanent service with the armed forces rather than go into the pits. And the older miners, with the bitter memories of the past thirty years, and the high death and disablement rate in the industry, are not encouraging their sons to follow them into the pits.

Mr. Evans said that practically the only new source of labor today comes from Displaced Persons, and that only about 50% eventually develop into coal face workers.

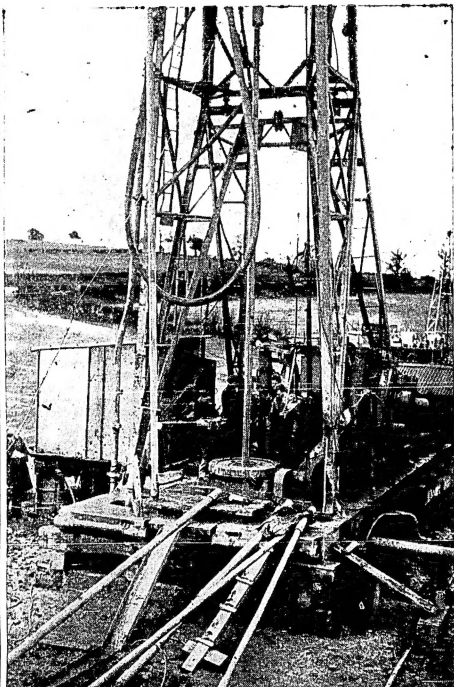
Over 40 Years

The biggest percentage of miners now in British pits are over forty years of age, and the age rate is rising rapidly. Mechanization, he said, can overcome some of this lag, but this is a long slow job as most pits are in such a shocking state of neglect that mechanization can only come through the opening of new ones.

Big Task

Refuting a Conservative Party charge that there had been a big increase in administrative staff since nationalization, Mr. Evans said this was essential. The additional officials were engaged on an over-all survey of the pits preparatory to blue-printing long-range plans for the future of the industry.

One of the big tasks the Union faced was explaining to miners that nationalization involved tremendous tasks which would take years to complete. In time it would give the nation a completely modern industry, and get the mines and the mining towns out of their present deplorable condition. But this would take at least fifteen to twenty years. Meanwhile, output must be maintained at the highest



Britain's National Coal Board faces the colossal task of tackling problems in the mining industry which private enterprise has neglected for decades. It is estimated that 70% of Britain's collieries will have to be abandoned over the next twenty years and new pits opened to take their place. The Board is making every effort to overcome the tremendous difficulties by introducing as rapidly as possible the most up-to-date methods of extracting coal. Using a method of drilling never before applied to coal borings and which has enabled them to drill an 8-inch borehole 1,646 feet, British National Coal Board engineers are working day and night on newly discovered seams of bituminous coal under farmland at Crackley Bank, near Shifnal, Salop. The picture shows a general view of the coal drilling at Crackley Bank, with the 90 feet high jack knife boring derrick, and drill.

possible level because of the key position of coal in the national economy.

Mr. Evans, before becoming a full time union official, worked

26 years underground as a miner, and spent a year in the mines at Nacmine, near Drumheller about 1923, which gives him a link with Western Canadian miners.

Press Harps On

(Continued from Page 1)
Newspapers Against Gov't

Some mistakes made by the Government or Ministers, and the inevitable hardships due to war destruction, are often remembered more than their good work. About 90 per cent of the newspapers are against the government and they constantly harp on the mistakes and hardships to inflame discontent, while playing down or suppressing news of the Government's achievements.

A campaign of this nature undoubtedly has some effect on the ordinary person with no deep political interest or firm conviction who relies on a capitalist newspaper for his information and for many of his opinions as well. Such people will not read a Labor newspaper, or attend Labor meetings, so the Labor Party can only rely by free house to house distribution of leaflets as far as party funds permit.

Taken for Granted

When such things as the new social security schemes are introduced everyone appreciatively says "Thank you," and then the scheme

is taken for granted or forgotten. But the capitalist press seems to it that the grumbles are kept alive daily.

Some people with short memories grumble when going on their holidays because the nationalized railways are overcrowded and trains sometimes run late because there are a large number of specials running to cope with the rush. They forget that the war has held up railway development needed to carry the extra traffic now that many people can afford holidays today which they could not afford before.

Bitter Fight

The 1950 general election will be one of the most bitter and hardly fought elections which Britain has known for some time past. Both the Labor and Conservative parties are working up tremendous campaigns. The Conservatives have the advantage of vast funds to draw upon, but a Liberal leader has tartly described the Conservative campaign as "too much money chasing too few ideas."



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DESTINATION — DEPRESSION

You know the well-worn argument about supply and demand, don't you? It goes something like this: remove controls and goods will pour into the market. Within a reasonable time prices will adjust themselves naturally, as they always do when production goes up, in line with the real worth of things. This is the way to get goods at prices you can afford to pay. This is the argument and the philosophy of the Chamber of Commerce and of the National Association of Manufacturers. It's the basic principle of American capitalism: leave all things to Supply and Demand.

Now, take a look at the actual operations of this "law of Supply and Demand" after two years trial. Bernard Nortman, former State Department economist and economic adviser to the U.S. delegation at the Assembly meeting of the United Nations, gives a picture of the American textile industry in a recent issue of the New York Star (formerly P.M.).

The textile industry is one of the major industries in which supply has caught up with demand. According to the National Association of Manufacturers, clothing and other textile items should now be flooding the market and prices of textile goods should be falling. Are they? The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that on the contrary prices are at an all time high: almost double 1939 prices and considerably higher than in 1947.

Prices actually went up after Supply had caught up with Demand. How come? Has something gone wrong with the universal law of Supply and Demand? Not at all. Only the textile barons have learned to control the law by reducing the supply. It's very simple. For instance: the Cranston Print Works, a New England concern producing fabrics used in shirts, pajamas and women's dresses, has reduced output by 20% by cutting out the third shift. The Berkshire Fine Spinning Association Inc., has placed its 5,300 employees on a four day week. The Manufacturing Co. of Macon, Georgia, now works a 32 instead of a 40 hour week. That is the general trend in the industry: reduced output.

The profit story is fabulous: In 1947 profits of the textile industry were 1,442% higher than the pre-war average. They rose from 186 million in 1939 to over 2,000 million in 1947. In 1939 profits took 5 cents out of every dollar spent for textiles and labor took 24 cents. In 1947 labor takes 20 cents but profits takes 17 cents. Of course, prices could be lowered without reducing the volume of profit. It would mean less profit per dollar, but more dollar sales. The attitude of textile barons is: why take the risk?

So "free enterprise" willy-nilly ripens conditions for an economic bust. Cuts in production mean cuts in workers incomes. High prices mean fewer customers. Fewer customers mean further cuts in production. You know the road. It's not new. Destination is depression. We cannot name the date—but we are on the way. Capitalism is like that. Take it or leave it.

The People Speak

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish say letters exceeding 300 words in length.

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Being a constant reader of the People's Weekly I was most interested in the results of the Alberta election, but when the results came over the air, I was most disappointed but not discouraged by any means.

More than twenty years ago, I told my wife, if any church would take up the cause of labor and the farmer, they would not only carry Alberta, but the country. But not for one moment did I think a man of Christ would gain power through false pretences for Alberta. The fact remains, the Gospel of Christ was preached not only on Sunday from the Bible Institute in Calgary, and an Edmonton Theatre, by the late Mr. Aberhart and Manning, and at all political meetings there was a hymn to Jesus and a prayer to God, and the promise of \$25 per month. One of the most honest and true things Aberhart ever said was: "The electorate only had the mentality of a 13 year old." And the electorate at this last election has surely proved the truth of what he said, otherwise the C.C.F. election program would have been endorsed enough at least to have been the opposition.

As my wife said after reading the result of the plebiscite, there was some double-crossing, and she further remarked: "You can never tell the result of an election till they stand up and are counted." And my remark was: "There won't be a hell of a lot of counting the opposition in Alberta."

However, worker and farmer, be not discouraged. Some of you who are not over 72 as I, will be rewarded on this piece of earth for your labors. Above all do not be discouraged. Not being on the spot for the last seven years, I have no criticism to offer. The C.C.F. program was one of the best, and I believe the workers from the humblest fought a good fight, so again I say, be not discouraged. For not only the electors of Alberta will see the light, but the whole Dominion will also. As De Bunker said in the People's Weekly, "It's just a pause." So C.C.F. workers—and those who will be in the near future—keep up the good fight.

J. H. RICHARDSON,
5138 Fraser Ave.,
Vancouver, B.C.

A FIGHT AGAINST GREAT ODDS

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: The election just over has certainly proved the truth of one of Hitler's notorious statements, that if you tell a big enough lie and repeat it often enough, people will believe you. Some of our opponents told people C.C.F.'ers were Communists or "Commies," and many people believed them, hence the disappointing results.

Some day maybe some folks will stop swallowing specially prepared bait of this kind and do a little more questioning in their own minds as to the truth of such statements.

Hitherto the C.C.F. has tried to convince folks of the advantages of public ownership of utilities. The rural vote on the electricity plebiscite shows that Social Crediters think the same way that we do on this question, but after marking one ballot in favor of public ownership, whatever made them pick up the other ballot

paper and vote for a candidate openly opposed to public ownership?

While it is a tremendous fight we have to put up against big money, misrepresentation, etc., we should remember that throughout the centuries true reformers have always had to fight against great odds. Many of them died before the results of their efforts could be seen; some were killed by persecution, but always there were some left to carry on, who were not afraid to be "in the right with two or three." They had climbed the heights up rough roads and rugged cliffs and had seen the vision of a world freed from oppression. As more followed them, the rugged cliffs showed pathways, the rough roads became smoother until a safe road was prepared for the weaker ones and finally a highway to the truth and freedom we know today.

True reform will even come like this,—not by massed fanatical following and when our party wins through with its Christian ideals we shall have the satisfaction of knowing we did something worth while for which future generations will thank us. A stirring inspiration for the next four years are these lines of M. D. Babcock's: "It matters not how deep entrenched the wrong, How hard the battle goes, the day how long.

Faint not, fight on, tomorrow comes the song,
Be strong, be strong."

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ARMY & NAVY DEPT.
EDMONTON, ALBERTA.



BY M. ZELLA SPENCER

IN ALBERTA we have been paying so much attention to affairs at home for some little time that we may not have given as much thought as usual to what is occurring elsewhere. Even changes in our own Dominion have not been the subject of much comment. For instance, we have heard comparatively little about the addition of the new province of Newfoundland to our family of provinces which make up our Dominion of Canada. To be sure there were some who did not consider it worthy of the warmest of welcomes, considering it more of a liability than an asset. Also there were many in that island who were not over-enthusiastic about the step, I believe. Someone commented that the merchants there were too much afraid of Eaton's and Simpson's Time will tell the result but let us hope it will be of mutual benefit.

Probably we of an inland province think of the new province in terms of fishermen and the sea when we hear of it. I cannot but think of John Pratt and his poetry and I am sure others will as well who have been reading his last book of "Ten Selected Poems" (published by Macmillan and Co., Toronto, price \$1.25). For John Pratt, although for many years a professor at the University of Toronto where he took his University training, was born and spent his early life in Newfoundland and his poetry certainly shows that influence.

It would take a Newfoundland or a seaman of other parts to

thoroughly understand all his terms—fortunately there are notes appended which do help in places. But despite the lack of understanding of phrases here and there, the poetry makes you feel and see the stories he is telling. They are nearly all narrative poems with stories of the strength and cruelty of the great natural forces and in "Brebeuf and His Brethren" of man in his primitive life as well.

Those of you, for instance, who remember the sinking of the Titanic and the staggering blow to the world, will recall much of the tale, but to those who have heard but vaguely of it, it will seem to make them almost eyewitnesses of scene after scene so vividly does he tell his story.

But all his tales, the one of that great tragedy of Dunkirk, of "The Submarine," "The Ice-Floes," "The Cachet"—and by the way, a fellow Newfoundland explained to me that this was a variety of whale—"Brebeuf and His Brethren," are great subjects and we are made conscious of their greatness. Even the old eagle and the locomotive have their greatness devoted to them. He can also be light and whimsical as he shows in the tribute to his old nurse and in the short poem, "Putting Winter to Bed," the latter is one we can understand equally in this inland province.

So we can say, "Thank you" to our new province for the background it gave to a writer who will interpret it to us.

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THAT POWER PLEBISCITE

SOMETIMES THE perspective of someone at a distance is valuable in assessing an event. For that reason readers will at least find the comment of the *Winnipeg Free Press* on the Alberta power plebiscite interesting:

No doubt the Alberta government's plebiscite on electrical power, taken during the recent election, served its political purpose as a red herring. In all other respects it was unsatisfactory and confusing. . . . In spite of the plebiscite being weighted against the state ownership side by the campaign of the premier, the press and the power companies, while the other side suffered the obvious handicap of having C.C.F. support, the sentiment in favor of a state power system, amounted to 48 per cent of the total vote in the whole province.

When such questions as rural electrification arise it is the function of government to evolve a clear-cut policy which it can lay before the electors in the normal way of an election. It then either stands or falls by its policy. That is good government by Canadian standards and practices of democracy.

To ask a purely academic question in a plebiscite, such as the Manning government asked, without laying before the voters anything in the way of a policy or programme to be based on the result of the plebiscite is an abdication of an important function of government. It is diluting with vital public affairs. It is an evasion of duty usually referred to as "passing the buck." It is characteristic of ineffectual administration that it seeks to have its decisions made for it on such simple, direct questions as this. The Manning government has gained no credit by this display of pusillanimity.

ADVICE FROM THE MAJOR

THE PERSONAL organ of Major C. H. Douglas, *The Social Creditor*, in its August 21st issue published an editorial which, according to a footnote, had been given "a limited circulation in advance of publication . . . in Canada and elsewhere." It is on the Alberta elections.

The editorial records the view that the Alberta Social Credit government has been captured lock, stock and barrel by the enemy and that Premier Manning is directly under the influence of the financial monopoly whose purpose in the election was to "assist Mr. Manning and his cabinet to return to power, on the assurance, tacit, no doubt, that he will continue to take advice."

Under the circumstances, the Major's newspaper had some advice for the Alberta supporters of Social Credit:

The proper policy of the electorate is obvious: to concentrate on the defeat of Mr. Manning himself and his ineffectual cabinet; to return a Social Credit legislature with a reduced majority; and to insist on the co-ordination of the Quebec and Western movements. We are confident that Alberta is genuinely a Social Credit province; but its worst foes are those in its own household.

The *People's Weekly* has never had any use for Social Credit, pure as promulgated by its inventor, adulterated as sold to Alberta by the late William Abernethy or as a camouflage for Toryism under Mr. Manning. But it is interesting to all Albertans to learn what Papa Douglas thinks of his Alberta offspring.

STILL IN THE FIGHT

UNDER THE heading, "Dry Those Tears," the Saskatchewan *Commonwealth* elides this paper for its post-election comment on the overwhelming victory of the Manning government in the August voting. To refresh our readers' memories, this is what the *People's Weekly* had to say about the result:

No election result could have been more decisive. The Manning government has not only set a new record in popular support but at the end of its present term will have been in office longer than any other government of the province. It can certainly claim that its policies have received the overwhelming support of the people of the province. Never was the mandate to 'carry on' given more emphatically to any government in Canada.

There is no comfort at all for the C.C.F. in the result, except that which always comes to those who have taken what they believed to be the right stand on the issues at stake.

As we said that over we can't see much wrong with it. It may sound a bit grim but so were the election results, for us. And we don't think the readers of the *People's Weekly* would have appreciated any Pollyanna attempt to kid them that we'd won the game when the score was 55-2 against us.

But our Saskatchewan contemporary mustn't mistake our realism for discouragement. We can assure the *Commonwealth*, and anyone else who may be interested, that Alberta C.C.F.'ers were never more convinced of the rightness of their cause than they are now, and never more determined to keep on fighting for it. Don't worry about us, brother!

With that supercilious offensiveness that has become characteristic, the *Edmonton Journal* in commenting on the increase of the hospital tax to single persons and small families in Saskatchewan, says C.C.F.'ers will soon learn that people can't get something for nothing. C.C.F. people have never had any such notion. They do say people can, by co-operative action, provide services for themselves at cost.

THE THIRD COLUMN

56% OF VOTE—90% OF SEATS

By Andrew Snaddon
in The Calgary Herald,
August 28:

"Social Credit's 'landslide' victory in the recent election points up some defects in the provincial electoral system.

"In the first place it was a landslide as far as seats were concerned. The government has 90 per cent of the seats in the House. But as for popular vote it was not a landslide, the government receiving only 56 per cent of the vote.

"Thus, roughly 44 per cent of the voters are represented by 10 per cent of the members. The slight majority of voters is represented by 51 members while the minority is represented by only six.

"Representation for the 75,000 voters in Calgary and Edmonton is limited to 10 members. In proportion to population the cities should have at least 30 per cent or 17 seats.

"In Calgary the vote was indicative of the support of the people and under the proportional representation system the voters received a fair representation for their votes. . . .

"By the same system in the province the government would have elected 33 members, the C.C.F. 11 members, the Liberals 10, the Independents two and others one."

CAPITALIST CONFISCATION

Edmonton Bulletin, July 16:

"Editor, Bulletin—I was amused to read the slogan put out by one of the banks, 'Smart People Save'.

"Any smart person who has saved for the last 30 years or so, will find his dollar will now purchase 30 cents worth of goods in any store, and moreover the interest on his deposit has been cut from three per cent to one-and-a-half per cent.

"Truly the ways of high finance are wonderful to behold!"
"AJAX."

A CONTENTED COUNTRY

Saturday Night, August 28:

"In Canada we have five political parties with large followings in Ottawa or in one or more of the provincial legislatures. Each one of these parties has now won a political victory since the beginning of June: Conservatives in Ontario; Liberals in New Brunswick; C.C.F. in Saskatchewan; Union Nationale in Quebec; and finally, last week Social Credit in Alberta. What does this mean?

"Obviously it does not mean that the country is suddenly splitting apart; on the contrary the signs of the times are (in the non-partisan sense) very conservative. For in each case an existing government was re-elected. People, in five provinces were satisfied with things as they were. Indeed, in most cases they seemed very well satisfied. . . .

"After a war, and in the reconstruction period, people are supposed to want a change of government. Certainly this has not proved true in the Canadian provinces. . . .

"There is nothing here like the wave of Socialism that has swept over England or the wave of Republicanism that seems to be sweeping over the United States. By and large, we have a contented country."

FOOTPRINTS

By Their Fruits

By J. P. GRIFFIN



"Begone, you dogs, you sorcerers, you vicious men, you murderers, you idolaters, you who love and practice falsehood, every one of you."

ONE SOMETIMES wonders how many of those who read the *People's Weekly* know about the quantity of capitalist propaganda that is sent to the ministers of the various churches.

The hypocritical mouthpieces of Big Business have deliberately set out to earn their salaries by exploring every avenue by which they may influence public opinion. They are prepared to exploit every relationship—no matter how sacred—that can be used to poison the human mind against its fellows, and to perpetuate the economic slavery upon which their parasitic employment depends. While the mouthpieces talk about keeping politics out of the "sacred edifice" by means of free and open congregational direction and discussion, they try to effect a back-door entrance by adroitly poisoning clerical minds. Alas for the Church that some are gullible enough to pass the poison on to their congregations!

One of the latest of these foul effusions presumably put out by big business and then mailed to the ministry, starts off with this statement: "The first essential for any member of the C.C.F. who aspires to hold any office within the party is that he be politically reliable. This political reliability consists chiefly of one thing—obedience to the orders of the party leaders and firmly sticking to the party line. He cannot speak out of turn or for himself, nor raise awkward questions about the conduct of affairs once a decision

is handed down from the top."

Now within the personal experience of thousands of C.C.F.'ers all across Canada that statement is clearly a cleverly constructed lie. It is open to doubt if there is another party anywhere in which its members are more free in their locals, constituency conventions, provincial conventions, or federal conventions, to say exactly what they like, whenever they wish, regardless of who is present to hear it, than are the members of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

We are proud of the fierce determination of our members to preserve to themselves the utmost freedom of discussion that is consistent with democratic procedure. On more than one occasion boards and executive councils have carefully prepared and drawn up plans, programs and directives, only to have them tossed into the wastepaper basket by bodies of wider representative authority. We have seen such plans passed by an executive committee, passed by the board, mimeographed, and presented to a convention that utterly refused to even discuss them. Control from the top in deed? Not if we know it.

The pamphlet however ends on a note of truth, (surely by mistake) it quotes the Regina Manifesto: "No C.C.F. Government will rest content until it has eradicated capitalism." If the foul fruit of this capitalistic weed in the garden of human culture is the falsehood that shuts out its utterer from the companionship of the Kingdom, who can blame us for wishing to root it out of human society both now and for ever more?

Confounded Confusion

By J. E. COOK
President, Alberta C.C.F.

PROPAGANDA is a modern agent. To what extent it may be used for confusion was well illustrated in the Alberta election campaign.

A recent news story in Edmonton papers points out that the publicly owned utilities of the City of Edmonton have returned substantial benefits to the people of that city. They paid taxes, provided reserves, and increased their plant value just as privately owned corporations would in the amount of the profit.



have done. So far there is no difference.

Surpluses at Less Cost
But the surpluses, built up at rates well below those charged by private owners, saved the Edmonton taxpayer 10 mills on his property assessment. To retain this revenue-producing utility position Edmonton voters in the recent plebiscite voted for private ownership of electrical development in this province.

Likes Private Ownership?
To be consistent now the Edmonton City Council should proceed to turn back the power development, publicly owned, to the

Calgary Power, Canadian Utilities or some other privately-owned development system. If they do they lose the saving which comes in tax-reducing surpluses to the owners of the system now, the owners of taxable private Edmonton property. Under private ownership of these public utilities surpluses would go, in the form of profit, to the shareholders of the utility. It would mean a 10 mill increase in the amount of the Edmonton levy. It illustrates the fact that operation of public utilities for private profit, constitutes a direct tax on the users of the commodity in the amount of the profit.

Investment Not Debt
Public ownership by the people of Edmonton proves another very important thing. The Edmonton utilities are paid for from revenues and savings. Any capital expenditure does not constitute a debt, but an investment that is retired in an orderly fashion from the savings in the use of the product. The savings are the difference between operation at cost—which includes necessary capital, taxes, wages, maintenance, expansion, and reserves—and operation for profit for private owners who must provide for exactly the same

(Continued on Page 8)

C.C.F. First-Term Program CCF News Not Good Democracy

As adopted at the C.C.F. National Convention in Winnipeg, August 19, 20 and 21.

A Program Of Socialization

The purpose of bringing any industry under social ownership is to increase the freedom and welfare of all the Canadian people. By social ownership the C.C.F. does not mean only ownership by the federal government. On the contrary, the C.C.F. has always recognized that, owing to the federal nature of the Canadian constitution, there are many fields in which provincial and municipal ownership is the most appropriate form. And, in particular, the C.C.F. has always emphasized co-operative ownership as a highly desirable form of social ownership, in view of the opportunities for direct participation by the people which co-operatives present.

The C.C.F. program, therefore, comprises all these forms of social ownership — federal, provincial, municipal and co-operative. The program which follows outlines the policy for a C.C.F. federal government, and is therefore concerned mainly with federal socialization. But in every possible and appropriate case, a federal C.C.F. government will vigorously assist provincial, municipal and co-operative ownership as well.

It cannot be too often emphasized that the C.C.F. regards socialization of industry as a means to an end, and not an end in itself. It believes in social ownership and economic planning because only through such policies can we lay the basis in Canada for a much greater freedom and security for the individual and his family than exist today.

Social ownership will free the people from the power of private monopoly. It will make possible a higher standard of living through increased production and lower prices. It is an essential part of any plan for maintaining full employment and for providing a fairer distribution of wealth. In some cases socialization may also be necessary to restore efficiency to a disorganized and undeveloped industry.

Applying these tests to the Canadian economy, and bearing in mind the fact that changing world economic conditions may affect the application of the policy at a given moment, a C.C.F. government will carry out a program of socialization along the following lines:

A. KEY INDUSTRIES.

(a) **Public Ownership of Chartered Banks** is vital to proper control over national investment policies, price levels, and over the expansion, contraction and direction of credit. Public ownership of the central bank alone is not enough. It cannot adequately control the amount of credit and is entirely unable to direct investment into the most desirable channels. Yet these powers are essential to promote economic development, maintain full employment and achieve a greater measure of stability.

(b) **Transportation** is the most important public utility in Canada. In our country of vast distances and widely separated communities, economic and efficient transportation for the bulky primary products of the land, mine and forest, is a major factor in linking our various economic regions into one great nation. Narrow profit considerations and lack of a comprehensive transportation policy, have helped to produce a complicated and inequitable freight rate structure that has created bitter dissensions between different parts of the country.

An overall transportation policy based on broad considerations of national interest would integrate, as far as possible, rail, road, water and air services, establish non-discriminatory freight rate scales as a part of the whole transportation plan. The C.C.F. will bring the C.P.R. under public ownership without displacing operating personnel or interfering with seniority, pension or other rights of the employees. The maintenance in employment until pensionable age, of all those regularly employed by the C.P.R., C.N.R. and other Canadian railways at the time the C.P.R. is brought under public ownership.

(Continued on Page 8)

Highly Successful Tea

At Home of Mrs. Katzalay

A very successful Lawn Tea was held at the home of Mrs. P. J. Katzalay, 509 River Drive, Bowness, on August 31st. Tables were decorated with multi-colored maple leaves to represent Canadian autumn.

Mrs. P. J. Katzalay, convener, received the guests with the following ladies assisting: Miss Jean Fairweather in charge of cooking table; Mrs. Geo. Fairweather, sewing table; Mrs. J. Ambler and Mrs. O. S. Case presided over the kitchen; Mrs. Mable Holmes received tickets; Mrs. J. France and Mrs. Florence Tyndall assisted by Misses Barbara Katzalay, Nettie Katzalay, Barbara Hart, and Dorothy France served the guests. The convener wishes to thank all

By MARY R. CRAWFORD, President, Provincial Women's Committee

EVEN a woman needs a rest sometimes — particularly after an election. Some years ago Mrs. Nellie McClung was defeated in a provincial election in Alberta. I remember that afterwards she wrote that she had

the ladies who so generously donated cooking, baking and sewing to make this affair a success. Gate prize was won by Mrs. Viola Shilmar, of Bowness. Proceeds will go to the general fund of the C.C.F.

Edmonton C.C.F. Women To Meet at Mrs. Gow's

Regular meeting of the Edmonton C.C.F. Club will be held at the home of Mrs. John Gow, 10624 108th Street on Monday evening, September 13 at 8 o'clock.

felt badly; she had hoped to be elected. Then she went to the kitchen and made



a couple of apple pies and some cookies. After that, she felt better. I was neither surprised nor depressed by the election results. I have long since ceased to be surprised by anything political

in Alberta. But I was tired. So I went to the mountains and had a rest.

Politically Indifferent

The thing that puzzles me is that only a little better than fifty per cent of the electors went to the polls. That is not good. August 17 was a beautiful day. The roads were not impassable. The citizens must have been indifferent. But why were they indifferent?

I believe the Alberta Election Act should be changed to increase the number of days from issuing the writs to polling day, from a minimum of thirty to possibly fifty. Thirty days does not seem to be enough time for a Returning Officer to do his work properly. It is certainly too short a time in a multi-member constituency like Edmonton or Calgary.

There must have been hundreds of names left off the Voter's List in Edmonton. It is true that the citizens were warned to check the posted list. But many did not hear or read the warning. Others did not heed it. Democracy works slowly. We have to come to terms with that fact.

Need More Time

The large majority of people do not take much interest in an election until the date for voting is fixed and the campaign warms up. The more time the citizens have, the better will they be informed on the issues at stake. The Social Credit government claims to be the guardian of democracy in Alberta. One would expect it, then, to regulate the election procedure in such a way that a very high percentage of the citizens would be informed and convinced of their obligation to cast their ballots.

Confused the Electorate

In fact, they did the direct opposite. It is childish to keep the people in suspense about the election date. But it is something much more serious than just being childish to hurl a plebiscite at the voters, at the eleventh hour, on an important question like rural electrification; and by so doing to force a decision without any proper public debate. That is not good democracy. People are now asking what the plebiscite was about. Given a reasonable time, they would have asked that question before August 17, not after.

American Oil Profits

At An All-Time High WASHINGTON — The profits of American oil companies are "at an all-time high."

In the first six months of this year, their profits totaled \$1 billion, indicating about \$2 billions for the full year.

"Standard Oil of New Jersey led with a half-year profit of \$210 millions, or over \$400 millions a year." That is about one-fifth the total oil profits, and is the biggest profit ever reaped up by any corporation anywhere in the world.

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Hospital Tax Up

MORE BENEFITS TO BE GIVEN PATIENTS

REGINA.—A substantial increase in the Saskatchewan Hospitalization Tax for 1949, designed to bear only on single persons and small families, has been announced by Premier T. C. Douglas, minister of public health.

The new tax, which will be payable between September 1 and November 30 of this year, is as follows: Each adult, \$10; Each dependent child under 21 years, \$5; Family maximum, \$30.

Rising costs of hospital operation which find direct reflection in the cost of servicing the Hospital Services Plan were named by Mr. Douglas as reasons for the increase.

Accompanying the new rate will be an increase in the list of benefits now paid for by the Plan. Out-of-province benefits, presently limited to \$4 per day will be upped to \$5 per day and blood plasma and streptomycin added to drugs provided free of charge.

"Even with these new rates Saskatchewan will still be providing the widest possible hospital services for far less money than are obtainable anywhere else on the North American continent," Mr. Douglas said.

The Plan's payments to hospitals are geared to hospital operating costs, which have risen over 100 per cent since 1941, he explained. These high costs are expected to result in a \$2,000,000 increase over 1947 in paying for the Plan during 1949.

Cost of the Plan in 1947 was approximately \$7,600,000 and this figure is expected to go \$1,000,000 higher by the end of the present year, he said.

Huge Public Works Planned in Australia

MELBOURNE, Australia.—A public works program of more than \$387,200,000 for Federal, State and local Government bodies in Australia has been approved for 1948-49. To initiate the program \$325,000,000 will be raised by public loan.

The Federal Government's part in public works will be devoted solely to the provision of additional housing. Over \$53,000,000 is set aside for this purpose. State and local Government expenditures will be mainly on main roads, forestry, public buildings, subsidies to local authorities, and construction of works on dams and bridges.

President, Canadian Congress of Labour

As the Labor movement has developed, however, in Great Britain and in Canada at least, it has become increasingly apparent that the welfare of the workers and their dependents was bound up closely with the welfare of all the people, and that this could not be improved merely by negotiations with employers. The interests of Labor have therefore become more extensive, particularly in recent years, and, without losing sight of

The failure of government and industry to protect the interests of the workers and the people of Canada has convinced the workers that they must no longer leave political affairs to professional politicians, or leave industry to the

As a national institution, the Canadian Congress of Labor is eager to co-operate with other institutions which have for their purpose the promotion of the common good. The Labor movement is opposed only to evils of every kind; it wishes to encourage justice, freedom and happiness, and on this Labor Day, it is glad again to have the opportunity to make its aims and aspirations known and understood by the Canadian people.

By PERCY R. BENGOUGH, President, The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

Possibly the most important of the domestic problems that have to be faced is the intensive campaign being conducted by some in an effort to smear the Labor Movement with Communism. The propaganda continuously carried in some papers and magazines would lead the uninformed to believe that all the Communists are in the organized labor movement and all the believers in our democratic system of government are

If one looks at those at present conducting phoney anti-Communist campaigns you won't find the employers who have established a reputation for fair dealing with their employees but you will find a class of influential employers who are rabidly hostile to any organization of employees formed to improve conditions of employment.

The Trade Union Movement does not foster Communism. The type of employer who frustrates the lawful aspirations of those who work are the real organizers. They make the fertile fields for distrust and dissatisfaction and cause hates for all employers. Such employers are a menace to the working people of Canada and to the vast majority of Canadian employers who get along in co-operation with their employees.

What is needed today, more so possibly than ever, is clear thinking. Canadian labor must not be stampeded by those desiring to bring in repressive legislation in the foolish belief that any group of citizens can protect their own freedoms by destroying the freedom of others. Organized labor desires peace and harmony both on the job and off it. They want to see Canada prosper and are willing to work to make it that way.

As Canadians, let's all pull together and we won't pull ourselves apart.

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“What’s the greatest value
of a good book to me?”
“A good book is a friend.”

MARG. DANELL WINS MUSIC AWARD

Musical honors have come to the daughter of another prominent C.C.F. family, Miss Margaret Dandell of Red Deer, who won the Stewart Brothers Music Bursary of \$25 in the Western Board of Music Awards in Alberta. Announcement of the winners has just been made by the Scholarship Committee of the University of Alberta Committee on Music. Awards will be presented at recitals by selected candidates in various centres in the province this Fall.

Margaret Dandell is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Dandell of Red Deer. Mr. Dandell is secretary of the Red Deer C.C.F. Constituency Association, and his daughter shares her father's interest in the movement.

Margaret is only 11 years old and has passed both Grades V and VI in music with first class honors and counts herself fortunate to have as her teacher, Mrs. Evelyn Norman of Red Deer.

She is enrolled in grade VIII in the Red Deer Intermediate school where her academic progress is on a par with her success in music.

THE DAUGHTER OF J. H. COLDWELL

Mary-Ella Coldwell who won the University gold medal as well as the John Burns and Radio Station CFAC—music scholarships in the Western Board of Music Awards is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Coldwell of Kathryn.

It was inadvertently announced in last week's paper that she was the daughter of M. J. Coldwell. The "copy" which went to the printers stated that she was the daughter of J. H. Coldwell but the proofreader concluding that this was an error, changed the initials to "M. J." Hence our humble apologies to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Coldwell and Mary-Ella, their clever young daughter.

Church Council

(Continued from Page 1) genders new forms of injustice and oppression," while capitalism had failed to meet human needs and had concentrated on materialism and produced "serious inequalities."

"The Christian church rejects the ideologies of both communism and capitalism and should seek to draw men away from the false assumption that these are the only alternatives," the report said.

"Each has made promises which it could not redeem. Communist ideology puts emphasis upon economic justice and promises freedom will come automatically after completion of the revolution. Capitalism puts emphasis upon freedom and promises justice will follow as a by-product of free enterprise. That, too, is an ideology which has been proved false."

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Racial Discrimination

Legal In Ontario

By Ford Brand

Secretary, Toronto District Labor Council (A.F.L. - T.L.C.)

RACIAL discrimination is legal in Ontario. That, in substance, is the effect of the recent decision of Mr. Justice Schroeder of the Supreme Court of Ontario in upholding the validity of the restrictive covenant. This device to bar certain groups, usually negroes, Jews and Asiatics, from buying or renting real estate by adding a clause to that effect in the deed, had been declared against public policy, and hence illegal, by Mr. Justice McKay in a 1945 decision affecting a Toronto subdivision. The Schroeder decision will have the effect of nullifying the McKay decision, hailed at the time though it was, as a great advance in undermining racial and religious discrimination.

It is a serious matter when two Justices of the Supreme Court are in disagreement over so vital a point as the restrictive covenant. In March 1945, Mr. Justice Chevrier characterized the covenant as contributing to the creation of Ghettoes. This is a condition few Canadians would accept as desirable. What then gave rise to the disagreement of the two Justices, and how may the condition be corrected?

No Written Law

Mr. Justice McKay did not base his judgment upon written law, but instead relied upon the frail instrument of public policy. He cited the Atlantic Charter, the United Nations Charter, both of which forbade the exercise of discriminatory racial and religious practices—and both signed by Canada. He quoted comments by leaders of world opinion, and Ontario's own Anti-discrimination Act of 1944 against racial discrimination in advertising. He could not quote a specific Canadian or Ontario law which covered the restrictive covenant, simply because it did not exist.

Decision Challenged

It was inevitable that such a decision would be challenged. Mr. Justice Schroeder pointed out that the duty of the courts is to interpret the law as laid down by the country's legislature or Parliament, and since no law exists expressly forbidding such practices

as the restrictive covenant, it follows that it cannot be held illegal. "It is within the province of competent legislative bodies to discuss and determine what is best for the public good," he hinted.

A few weeks before Mr. Justice Schroeder handed down his decision, the United States Supreme Court declared the restrictive covenant legally unenforceable in the United States. Canadians are fond of thinking themselves virtually immune to the virus of racism, as compared with Americans. Yet by default we give property owners the right to exclude certain of our citizens from the free right of all citizens to purchase or rent land wherever they desire. Why does the device of the restrictive covenant succeed here, but in the United States is invalid?

The answer lies in our Constitution. The Constitution of the United States is based upon the famous doctrine of the right of every citizen, regardless of creed, color or race, to "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Three times since the American Revolution the Constitution has been broadened and amended to add newer and stronger guards against the practice of racism. The recently published document "To Secure these Rights" is the outcome of another attempt to study and remedy these ills. Partly as a result of legislative action prejudice and discrimination are lessening there. Much, of course, remains to be done. Canadians should not overlook the severity of the American problem. Perhaps that severity is the reason why the United States has taken legislative action.

Tradition Inadequate Basis
Canada's Constitution was drawn up by men who were deeply imbued with the British Tradition, which affirmed the basic rights of the individual, as expressed in the Magna Carta, and Habeas Corpus, but which nowhere expressed those rights directly and explicitly in law. The British tradition was sufficient for many years of Canada's history, but time and growth and the increasing complexity of

Britains Social Security

Striking At The Roots

By N. P. FINNEMORE, an Edmontonian in England

THE LABOR government in England has set itself the great task of doing away forever in Great Britain with the state of abject poverty which throughout England's history and particularly since the capitalist industrial revolution, has been the sad lot of all too many of her citizens. In an introduction to a booklet outlining various security measures put into force by the government that are intended to take care of all the people from the cradle to the grave, the prime minister, Mr. Attlee, says:

"Since 1945 a series of acts have been put on the Statute Book which strike at the very roots of poverty and for the first time in our history provide for a minimum standard of living below which no one may fall."

No previous government has ever gone as far as this and when one considers the grave financial position of Great Britain due to two great wars, such an undertaking, "striking at the very roots of poverty," can only be considered as stupendous and one marvels at the courage of the men who have undertaken it.

Previous governments, particularly the Liberal government of 1906 and onwards, did things to give some relief to poverty but this Labor government is the first to believe that it is possible to do away with poverty altogether—to strike at its very roots.

Right Now

Remember these are not vain promises that may be accomplished some time in the future, they are not being put off until some more favorable time arrives; they are actually working right now.

In another article I will tell more of the details of these security schemes.

In my wanderings about this great industrial city of Birmingham

our modern era have rendered tradition alone inadequate.

Today we witness the need for legislation which will end for ever the danger of creating second class citizens. We have seen ample evidence of the danger—for example, the denial of the vote to Asiatics, the abuse of the "vagrancy" charge to detain citizens in prison for long periods without proper charge or trial, the admission of the legality of the restrictive covenant. These are only a few.

We proudly proclaim our democracy. We have made ours the tradition of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"; we want to see that tradition expressed in law. We must keep always a vigilant eye open to observe practices which at first may affect only a few of our members, but which ultimately must affect us all. If we desire democracy to work, we must work for it.

ham, particularly in its slum areas (it takes time to get rid of capital- slums in a great city) I have seen no signs of partially-starved or raggedly clothed children or older folk such as was all too common when I was in Birmingham last, some thirty-eight years ago.

A BIT OF NONSENSE

He met an ex-soldier who confessed he had only been a private. He met a politician who admitted he had made a mistake.

He met a defeated political candidate who did not blame his defeat on the perfidy and trickery of the other party.

He met a man who had been fishing and said he hadn't even gotten a bite.

He met a husband and wife both of whom said they had been wrong at the end of an argument.

He met an editor who did not blame the printer or proofreader for a mistake in his paper.

Having met all these honest people, Diogenes blew out his lantern and went home, being so old by this time that he could hardly walk.

Two Greenwich Village artists arrived in Spain. Neither spoke a word of Spanish. They soon got hungry and headed for a restaurant. They wanted roast beef, but the waiter could not "compre".

"What are we to do?" asked one.

"I don't know," said the other. "I'll draw a picture of a cow."

He made an impressionistic sketch and marked "2" beneath it. The waiter looked, smiled a smile of comprehension, and went away. Five minutes later he returned with two tickets to a bull fight.

A clergyman advertised for a man-servant. The following day a young man called on him.

"Well," asked the clergyman, "can you light the fire and bring early morning tea at seven?"

"I—I think I could," replied the young man, puzzled.

"Can you work in the garden?" went on the clergyman. "I mean, can you mow the lawn and prune trees and dig?"

"Well—er—yes, I think so," stammered the other.

"Can you polish silver, look after a dog, and be generally useful about the house?" asked the clergyman.

The young man nodded.

"And drive a car?" wound up the clergyman. "And—"

"I say, sir," interrupted the young man hoarsely. "I came here to consult you about getting married. If I have to do all that, it's off!"

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M. M. MACLEAN IS FEDERAL DIRECTOR

OTTAWA.—M. M. Maclean, director of industrial relations in the Federal Department of Labor, has been appointed chief executive officer of the newly-created Canada Labor Relations Board.

Maclean has been chief executive officer of the Wartime Labor Relations Board which is being replaced by the new Board on September 1, the date the new Federal Labor Code becomes operative.

Bernard Wilson, industrial relations officer and chief assistant to Maclean, has been named secretary of the Board. Wilson was also secretary of the Wartime Board.

The new duties of these officials are in addition to their regular duties with the Labor Department.

Personal Stuff

(Continued from page 1)

country (along with the bad), we must now recognize, where his activities destroy resources, as the Enemy of the People he has become." Before the advent of the white man the natives of Madagascars used to discourage excessive lumbering by chopping off the offender's head on the stump of one of the trees he had cut down. Not so drastic, but just as effective control of resources is needed in this country.

♦ ♦ ♦

If man wishes to survive he has no choice, Mr. Vogt believes. He must quit multiplying so fast, or restore his resources, or both. Man's source of life is plants. Nothing can take their place. And to grow plants there must be soil and water. Both must be conserved. Forests must be restored. Soil must be restored. The careless destruction of the means of life must be stopped. If these things are not done the state of humanity must go from bad to worse, hunger must increase, starvation must spread. Even in North America the margin is narrow. Population is rapidly overrunning production of foodstuffs. It won't be long until there is scarcity on this continent. These are the conclusions of an exciting book. It is an alarming warning. That is exactly what its author intends it to be. He says: "So that the people shall not delude themselves, find further frustration through quick nostrums, fight their way into blind alleys, it is imperative that this world-wide dilemma be made known to all mankind. The human race is caught in a situation as concrete as a pair of shoes two sizes too small. We must understand that, and stop blaming economic systems, the weather, bad luck, or callous saints. This is the beginning of wisdom and the first step on the long road back."

Confounded Confusion

(Continued from Page 4)

cost items, but add another cost item to the user—private profit.

Bleed Help

There is left, then, the old bugaboo about government inefficiency. Operation by the government of the City of Edmonton, has produced a saving of 10 mills, and has also provided a better service at a less cost. As a matter of fact the operation of corporation services is done almost exclusively by hired help: management, technicians, etc.

Same Personnel

It would seem reasonable that the same personnel is available for hire by governments of whatever level, city, provincial or co-operative. As proof it is demonstrable that management operating under a co-operative board of directors has been able to force down the price of services of competitive corporations. As long as management has the power to set the price of its commodity it is likely that efficiency will be something that is more talked about than real. Monopoly has replaced real price competition so that added price does now cover inefficiency.

Monopoly Match Monopoly

Monopoly too, has made protest by the ultimate consumer a matter of futility. Co-operative, municipal or government operation, offers the only competition to monopoly.

It is a matter of amusement that Edmonton citizens should have voted against public ownership for the other fellow to protect public ownership for themselves. It is evidence of deliberate confusion by use of a modern instrument of treacherous power, propaganda. A trusted voice can lead a trusting people into deep wilderness.

REMOVE OBSOLETE ACTS FROM BOOKS

By Kenneth C. Rathbone

LONDON, England, (CPA).—A cleaning of the British Statute Book began with the introduction in the House of Lords of the Statute Law Revision Bill which removes a number of old and obsolete enactments.

It covers the period 1235 to 1800 and repeals such laws as the statute of Edward III declaring that the Realm and People of England shall never be subject to the Kings of England when acting in their other capacity as Kings of France; the Act dissolving Henry VIII's "pretended marriage with the Lady Anne of Cleves"; and the Act "for the Attainder of several persons guilty of the Horrid Murder of His late Sacred Majesty King Charles the First."

Could Wipe Out

(Continued from page 1)

former governments to renew bond issues making no effort to pay them off so that there could be a saving in interest.

In addition to these items, approximately \$83,000,000 in relief debts owed by farmers had been wiped out, he said.

Save \$15,000,000 Interest

The Premier recalled that when the C.C.F. was elected in 1944, the Saskatchewan farmers were in debt to the tune of \$309,000,000. In the intervening period \$212,000,000 had been cut from this debt leaving a balance of \$97,000,000. He went on to state that the saving in interest alone amounted to about \$15,000,000. He contended that the farmers were able to cut their debts because of improved times and because of the efforts of the mediation board.

Paid Every Penny

Explaining further the \$83,000,000 in relief debts for the years 1935-38, which were "saddled on the shoulders of the C.C.F. when it formed the government, Mr. Douglas stated that in less than four years, the government was able to cancel the 1935, 1936 and 1937 relief debt and half the principal and all the interest on the 1938 debt.

"We had to pay every penny of these debts," said the premier. And, he added, "Don't let anyone tell you we were able to get an adjustment on them."

C.C.F. First-Term

(Continued from Page 5)

ownership, will be guaranteed by the C.C.F. It will provide all transport workers with greater economic security.

(c) A constant flow of iron and steel and their products is essential to every other industry in the country. Even a capitalistic government has found that large subsidies and continued control are essential to protect the public against the policies of the private owners of the iron and steel industry. The development of many Canadian industries has been continually hampered by shortages of iron and steel which are aggravated by the unplanned use of our resources, by lack of integration in the industry and by bad labor relations.

In view of these factors, a C.C.F. government will adopt, in co-operation with the provinces, a policy of socialization in this basic field, beginning with the ores used by the industry and with primary steel production.

(To Be Continued)

Mail your order to the advertiser and remember to tell him you saw his ad in the People's Weekly.

Hall Moves To Bar Communists

(Continued from page 1)

annual congress in Victoria next month.

An anti-Communist committee has been formally set up at an Ottawa meeting of representatives from 23 TLC unions. Present at the meeting was one member of the TLC national executive, Vice-President D'Aoust. Engineer of the meeting was Frank Hall.

A major issue put forward by the anti-Communist committee is acceptance of a company union, the Canadian Lake Seamen's Union founded by Pat Sullivan last year, to replace the communist-dominated Canadian Seamen's Union.

The choice has been made in favor of the CLSU by Frank Hall and the anti-Communist committee, and they will attempt to have the TLC congress in October also reject the CSU in favor of the CLSU.

Chose Lesser Evil

Frank Hall told Ottawa newsmen: "It was a choice between the CSU, as an organization reputed to be dominated by Communists, and the CLSU, as one claimed to be a company union. We chose the lesser evil."

The CSU has had the backing of the TLC in its dispute with four Lake Steamship companies who have refused to renew a contract with the CSU and have hired CLSU crews. Now other CSU contracts, with deep sea shipping companies, are up for renewal by October 15, and difficulties are foreseen in these negotiations.

Drop Sullivan

Frank Hall has been responsible for signing the CLSU up to an A. F. of L. union, the Seafarers' International Union, which was formerly limited in Canada to two small West Coast locals. Also, Pat Sullivan was widely reputed to be in league with the shipping companies, has been dropped from the CLSU which he helped organize.

The action taken by Frank Hall to invite in the CIU ran counter to a TLC decision in Hamilton last year. The TLC had decided in favor of the CSU as its member union having jurisdiction to organize seamen in Canada.

The anti-Communist committee made three significant moves at its Ottawa meeting:

1. They unanimously endorsed the merger of the CLSU in the SIU.
2. They decided "to do everything we can" to leave communists out of the Congress and bar from Congress offices all communists, communist sympathizers and anyone who plays ball with the communists.
3. They set up the committee as a permanent organization to battle communism in the Con-

gress and to work for maintenance of the TLC's "integrity."

Caught between two fires, Percy Bengough has told the press he does not consider the dissident union move "too serious."

"If the convention wishes to switch allegiance from the CSU that is all right," Mr. Bengough said. "But I don't think it will. There were 'too many good trade unionists' in the TLC," Mr. Bengough said, to allow it to "desert affiliated organizations during strikes and line up with a company union."

Labor Man Heads

(Continued from Page 1)

sists of six Roman Catholics, five Labor Party members, one Liberal, one Christian Historical (Calvinist) and one non-party Minister.

The outgoing coalition government of Roman Catholics and Labor (in Labor's first term of office) made big progress in promoting Dutch postwar recovery and was responsible for considerable reforms.

Bank Nationalized

It nationalized the central bank, reorganized taxation on progressive lines, rationalized the country's transportation system and introduced a scheme of consumer credits which enables workers and others in the low-income groups to obtain furniture, clothing and other requirements on easy terms. Important agricultural reforms have been drafted and large-scale national planning prepared.

Follow British Pattern

Collaboration between Socialists and Catholics would have been impossible before the war, but valuable contact was made in the Resistance Movement and both parties shed some of their former doctrinaire outlook. The Catholic Party is progressive in general policy, while the Socialists (having changed their name from Social Democrats to "Partij van der Arbeid" or Labor party) now follow the pattern of the British, New Zealand and Scandinavian Labor parties.


"The Election showed a slight trend to the right, with Labor obtaining 27 seats out of a total of 100, compared with 29 in 1946. Communists lost two of their 10 seats while the centre parties, the Christian Historical Union and Liberal Party, gained one and two seats respectively. The Catholic and the right-wing oppositist party, the Anti-Revolutionary Party (a traditional name betokening opposition to the Napoleonic regime) retained their 32 and 12 seats each. The number of dependents increased from two to three.

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